

gated is designed to promote a condition of service in which this objection will no longer exist. The details of this plan may be established in a great part, if not altogether, by the Executive, under the authority of existing laws; but I have thought it proper in Secretary of the Navy to submit it to your approval.

The establishment of a corps of apprentices for the navy or boys to be enlisted until they become of age, and to be employed under such regulations as the Navy Department may devise, as proposed in the report, I cordially approve and commend to your consideration; and I also concur in the suggestion that this system for the early training of boys may be most usefully engaged upon the service of our merchant marine.

The other proposition of the report to which I have referred—the reorganization of the Naval Academy—I recommend to your attention as a project worthy of your encouragement and support. The valuable services already rendered by this institution entitle it to the continuance of your fostering care.

Your attention is respectfully called to the report of the Postmaster General for the detailed operation of his Department for the last fiscal year, from which it will be seen that the receipts from postage for that time were less by \$4,431,693 than for the preceding fiscal year, being a decrease of about 23 per cent.

This diminution is attributable to the reduction in the rates of postage made by the act of March 3, 1851, which reduced effect at the commencement of the last fiscal year.

Although its operations during the last year the act referred to has not fulfilled the predictions of its friends by increasing the correspondence of the country in proportion to the reduction of postage, I should nevertheless question the policy of returning to higher rates. Experience warrants the expectation that as the community becomes accustomed to cheap postage, correspondence will increase. It is believed that from this cause, and from the rapid growth of the country in population and business, the receipts of the Department must ultimately exceed its expenses; and that the country may safely rely upon the continuance of the present cheap rate of postage.

In former messages I have, among other things, respectfully recommended to the consideration of Congress the propriety and necessity of further legislation for the protection and punishment of foreign vessels residing in the United States; to revise, with certain modifications, the act of 10th March, 1833, to restrain unlawful military expeditions against the inhabitants of contiguous States or territories; for the preservation and protection from mutilation of the papers, records, and archives of the nation; for authorizing the surplus revenue to be applied to the payment of the public debt in advance of the time when it will become due; for the establishment of land offices for the sale of the public lands in California and the territory of Oregon; for the construction of a road from the Mississippi valley to the Pacific ocean; for the establishment of bureaus of agriculture for the promotion of that interest, perhaps the most important in the country; for the prevention of frauds upon the Government in applications for pensions and bounty lands; for the establishment of a uniform fee bill, prescribing a specific compensation for every service given for clerks, district attorneys, and marshals; for authorizing an additional regimen of mounted men, for the defence of our frontiers against the Indians, and for fulfilling our every stipulations with Mexico, to defend her citizens against the Indians "with equal diligence and energy as our own;" for determining the relative rank between the naval and civil officers in our public ships, and between the officers of the Army and Navy in the various grades of each; for reorganizing the naval establishment by fixing the number of officers in each grade, and providing for a revised list upon reduced pay of those unfit for active duty; for presenting and regulating punishment in the navy; for the appointment of a commission to revise the public statutes of the United States, by arranging them in order, supplying deficiencies, correcting incongruities, simplifying their language, and reporting them to Congress for its legal action; and for the establishment of a commission to adjudicate and settle private claims against the United States. I am not aware, however, that any of these subjects have been finally acted upon by Congress. Without repeating the reasons for legislation on those subjects which have been assigned in former messages, I respectfully recommend them to your careful consideration.

I think it due to the several executive Departments of this Government to bear testimony to the efficiency and integrity with which they are conducted. With all the careful superintendence which is possible for the heads of these Departments to exercise, still the due administration and guard inspection of the public money must very much depend on the vigilance, intelligence and fidelity of the subordinate officers and clerks, and especially on those entrusted with the settlement and adjustment of claims and accounts. I am gratified to believe that they have generally performed their duties faithfully and well. They are appointed to guard the approaches to the public Treasury, and they occupy positions that expose them to all the temptations and seductions which the cupidity of speculators and fraudulent claimants can prompt them to employ. It will be a wise precaution to protect the Government against that source of mischief and corruption, as far as it can be done by the enactment of all proper legal penalties. The laws, in this respect, are supposed to be defective, and I therefore deem it my duty to call your attention to the subject and that provision be made by law, for the punishment not only of those who shall accept bribes, but also of those who shall either promise, give, or offer to give to any of those officers or clerks a bribe or reward touching or relating to any matter of their official action or duty.

It has been the uniform policy of this Government from its foundation to the present day to abstain from all interference in the domestic affairs of other nations. The consequence has been that while the nations of Europe have been engaged in desolating wars, our country has pursued its peaceful course in unexampled prosperity and happiness. The wars in which we have been compelled to engage in defence of the rights and honor of the country, have been, fortunately of short duration. During the terrible contest of nation against nation, which suggested the French revolution; we were enabled by the wisdom and firmness of Washington to maintain our neutrality. While other nations were drawn into this wide sweeping whirlpool, we sat quiet and unmoved upon our own shores. While the flower of their armies were wasted by disease or perished by hundreds of thousands upon the battlefield, the youth of this favored land were permitted to enjoy the blessings of peace beneath the paternal roof.

While the State of Europe incurred enormous debts, under the burden of which their subjects still groan, and which must absorb no small part of the product of the home industry of these countries for generations to come, the United States have once been enabled to exhibit the proud spectacle of a nation free from debt; and, if permitted to pursue our prosperous way for a few years longer in peace, we may do the same again.

But it is now said by some that this policy must be changed. Europe is no longer separated from us by a voyage of months, but steam navigation has brought her within a few days sail of our shores. We see more of her movements, and take a deeper interest in her controversies. No one proposes that we should join the fraternity of potentates who have for ages lavished the blood and treasure of their subjects in maintaining the "balance of power," yet it is said we ought to interfere between contending sovereigns and their subjects, for the purpose of overthrowing the monarchies of Europe and establishing in their place republican institutions. It is alleged that we have heretofore pursued a different course from a sense of our weakness, but that now our consciences strength dictates a change of policy, and that it is consequently our duty to mingle in the contest and aid those who are struggling for liberty.

Our constitution, though not perfect, is doubtless the best that ever was formed. Therefore let every proposal to change it be well weighed, and if found beneficial, cautiously adopted. Every patriot will rejoice to see its authority so exerted as to advance the prosperity and honor of the nation, whilst he will watch with jealousy any attempt to mutilate this character of our liberties, or prevent its powers to acts of aggression or injustice. Thus shall conservatism and progress blend their harmonious preserving the form and spirit of the Constitution, and at the same time carry forward the great improvements of the country with a rapidity and energy which freemen only can display.

In closing this, my last annual communication, permit me, fellow-citizens, to congratulate you on the prosperous condition of our beloved country. Abroad, its relations with all foreign powers are friendly; its high place in the family of nations cheerfully recognized. At home we enjoy an amount of happiness, public and private, which has probably never fallen to the lot of any other people. Besides affording to our own citizens a degree of prosperity, of which on so large a scale I know of no other instance, our country is annually affording a refuge and a home to multitudes, altogether without example, from the old world.

We owe these blessings, under Heaven, to the happy Constitution and Government which were bequeathed to us by our fathers, and which it is our sacred duty to transmit in all their integrity to our children. We must all consider it a great distinction and privilege to have been chosen by the people to bear a part in the administration of such a Government. Called by an unexpected dispensation to its highest trust in a season of embarrassment and alarm, I entered upon its arduous duties with extreme diffidence. I longed only to have discharged them to the best of my ability, with a single eye to the public good, and it is with devout gratitude, in retiring from office, that leave I have been restrained by public opinion—*Let us in this dark hour not give over*.

Good speeches, the brass band and whatever else attractive can be procured, and are expected.

By order,

JAMES LEE PRES.

J. P. WOOD SEC.

For comparison we in the others' misery our own; and by relieving them, we relieve ourselves also.

The Mayville Eagle says Kentucky sends annually to market thirty thousand miles, worth from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000, etc.

It isn't a little strange, then that with such a driving leaving the State, Kentucky should be so *midish* as to vote for Scott?

"Ma," said a little Sunday-school girl, "I don't think Solomon was so rich as they say he was."

"Why, my dear?" said her astonished ma.

"Because he slept with his father's! and I think he had been so very rich, he would had a bed of his own."

Democratic Sentinel.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING

CHARLES N. ALLEN, Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For one month, \$1.00; for three months, or by payment in advance, one dollar and seventy-five cents. This rate will be strictly adhered to.

Any person purchasing five responsible subscribers to the *Sentinel* will be entitled to a copy for the same length of time, free.

TERMS OF POSTAGE.

If paid in advance, 3 cents; if not paid in advance, 5 cents.

ON WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS.

To all subscribers in the country where published, \$2.00.

More than 50 miles distant, 5 cents per quarter.

Over 50, and under 300 miles, 10 cents.

Over 300 and under 1,000, 15 cents.

Over 1,000 and under 2,000, 20 cents.

" " (six months), 20 cents.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

For a whole column, (one page) \$30.00.

" half column, (one page) 15.00.

" quarter column, (one page) 10.00.

For 11 lines, or less, (three insertions) 1.00.

do. (one insertion) 50.

For each additional insertion, 25.

BUSINESS CARDS.

For 11 lines, or less, (one page) \$3.00.

" " (six months), 2.00.

NOTICE.

THE following named gentlemen are our authorized agents to receive subscriptions, advertisements, and works. We hope they will prove themselves to be upright and faithful agents:

Freeport—Joseph Allen.

Westchester—William Fleming.

Monroe—A. J. Schreiber.

Franklin—Dr. E. C. Miller.

Clinton—John G. Gilpin.

Garrison—John Brown.

Negro—A. F. Croxley.

Munro—Henry B. Heller.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned Executor of Henry Barricklow, deceased, in pursuance of his last will and testament, dated the 29th day of October, 1852, present

Messrs. Medary, of Franklin; Fries, of Hiram;

Mitchell, of Kings; Spencer, of Cuyahoga; Dickey, (acting for Gen. McDonald);

Hightower, of Highland; and Morgan, of Columbiana,

as executors, to whom I have been intrusted with the settling and adjusting of his estate, to wit—

The homestead farm of said Henry Barricklow, on which he resided at the time of his death, situated in Athens township, Harrison co., Ohio, containing two hundred and two acres more or less.

The terms of payment will be part in each, and part on credit, to be made known particularly on the day of sale.

CONRAD BARRICKLOW,
FARRINGTON BARRICKLOW.

December 8, 1852.

McCUE's Oyster Saloon!

COOD fresh Oysters served up at all times, at Mr.

McCUE's Oyster Saloon, corner of Main and Market streets, Cadiz, Ohio. Families can be served at all times with either whole or half cans. Public patronage invited.

THOMAS AS MC CUE.

Cadiz December 8, 1852.

Eliza's Saloon open.

Oysters furnished for parties and private families by the car or half car.

ELIAS LOWMILLER'S ESTATE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has

been appointed and qualified as attorney for the Estate of Elias Lowmiller, late of Harrison co., Ohio, deceased, on the 20th day of November A.D. 1852.

ANDREW MCKESEY, Administrator.

December 8, 1852.

Real Estate Agency.

SCOTT & BINGHAM, as REAL STATE AGENTS,

will give special attention to buying and selling Real Estate, with a view to the interests of the public.

CADIZ, OHIO.

Conrad D. Morgan, Chairman.

Editors of Democratic papers throughout Ohio, are respectfully requested to give this notice one insertion in their columns.

W. M. MORGAN, Chairman.

The Committee deliberated on the propriety of making the vote at the late Presidential election, the basis of representation, and that provision to be made for the election of the 31st.

BONNETS, fancy, silk and satin, white and colored. All sizes. Ladies' fancy variety, 40s. Handkerchiefs and Flowers of every variety, 10s. Call and see them as we sell fast.

W. M. HOGG & CO.

Cadiz, Sept. 22, 1852.

GENTLEMEN'S wear of every variety at WM. HOGG & CO'S.

PULVERISED SUGAR!!!

In pursuance of the above call of the State Central Committee, the Central Committee of Harrison county earnestly request its De-

mocracy to meet in County Convention in the Court House, in Cadiz, Saturday, the 25th day of December, 1852, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of appointing three delegates to attend the glorious 3d of January Convention. Let there be a general turn out.

BY ORDER,

MRS. DIVINE'S Confectionery and Variety Store, OPPOSITE THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS, CADIZ, OHIO.

MRS. DIVINE respectfully informs her friends that she has commenced business in the building directly opposite the Public Buildings, where she resides, with a well selected assortment of CONFECTIONARIES, &c., among which may be found the following:

Candies and fancy Candies of all kinds, Almonds, Filberts, Creams and Peas Nuts, Walnuts, Dates, Dried Figs, Raisins, Sugar, Butter and Water Crackers, Western Reserve, and English Cheeses, Ground and Bark Camomile, Pepper, Ginger, Asafoetida, Saffron, Nutmeg, Tobacco and Snuff, Pulverized White Sugar, Assorted Pickles and Canner Soups, Countee, Poor Man's Cream and Pen Knives, Vaseline, Oil of Cypress, Watch Chains, Keys and Goods, A fine lot of Common Jewels, TOYS of all descriptions.

As she intends to sell cheap, she hopes her friends and the public generally will favor her with their patronage.

22 Country Confectionaries can be supplied at her establishment on the very best terms.

no. 45, 1852.

SHANNON & SHARON, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS IN LAW, and SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.

WILL attend to all matters referred to them, in the county of Harrison and adjoining counties, Ohio, and to all parts of the State, and to all parts of the Union.

Call, July 20, 1852.

BOSTWICK & PEPPARD, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS IN LAW, and SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.

WILL practice in Harrison and its surrounding counties, and will be pleased to have their services called upon for all kinds of law business.

Call, July 20, 1852.

COOPER & COOPER, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS IN LAW, and SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.

WILL practice in Harrison and its surrounding counties, and will be pleased to have their services called upon for all kinds of law business.

Call, July 20, 1852.

COOPER & COOPER, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS IN LAW, and SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.

WILL practice in Harrison and its surrounding counties, and will be pleased to have their services called upon for all kinds of law business.

Call, July 20, 1852.

COOPER & COOPER, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS IN LAW,